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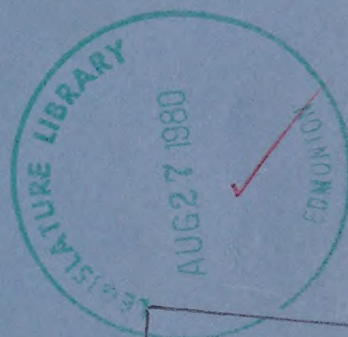
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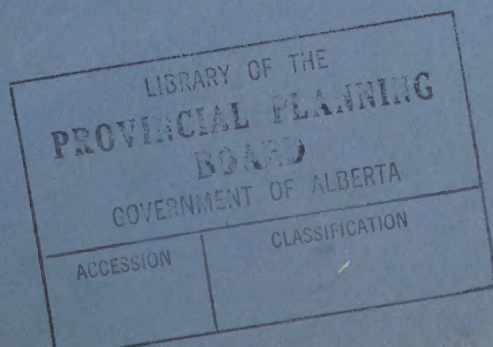
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# POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS



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## ALBERTA CENSUS DIVISION 12



AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS DIVISION  
RURAL DEVELOPMENT SECTION

Victor Janssen  
Ken Svenson  
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M 22.10

# POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

## ALBERTA CENSUS DIVISION 12

PUBLISHED BY  
THE RURAL DEVELOPMENT SECTION  
OF  
THE AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS DIVISION  
  
ALBERTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

JULY 1966

VICTOR T. JANSSEN  
SUPERVISOR

KENNETH A. SVENSON  
ASSISTANT SUPERVISOR

W. RANDALL MEEKS  
SOCIOLOGIST

STUDY 830



HARRY E. STROM, MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE





## PREFACE

Northeastern Alberta (Census Division #12) is the second pilot rural development area in Alberta under the Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act (A.R.D.A.). In 1964-65 local residents requested that a comprehensive socio-economic analysis be made to determine what problems were present which limited economic growth and development. Income, and employment levels were considered to be low relative to the potential in this area and compared with provincial levels.

In response to this request the Provincial and Federal governments agreed to jointly finance a program of rural development in the area. The first step is an inventory of the existing resources and situation. Analysis of problems and potentials will be made by the local people in collaboration with rural development specialists. Recommendations for improvement of the situation will follow.

This is one of a series of reference papers prepared as background information for use of study groups and action bodies in the local area. The series will include papers on: Agriculture, Human Resources, Economic Base, Recreation and Supporting Services. It is expected that deliberations of the study groups and other local meetings will provide a basis for an Overall Economic and Social Development Plan which may be used as a guide to overcome problems and remove roadblocks to social and economic improvement in the area. Essentially local people will determine ways to help themselves with the help of government advisors and programs. A sound Development Plan may also provide justification in future for some co-operative government financial aid in activating the program.

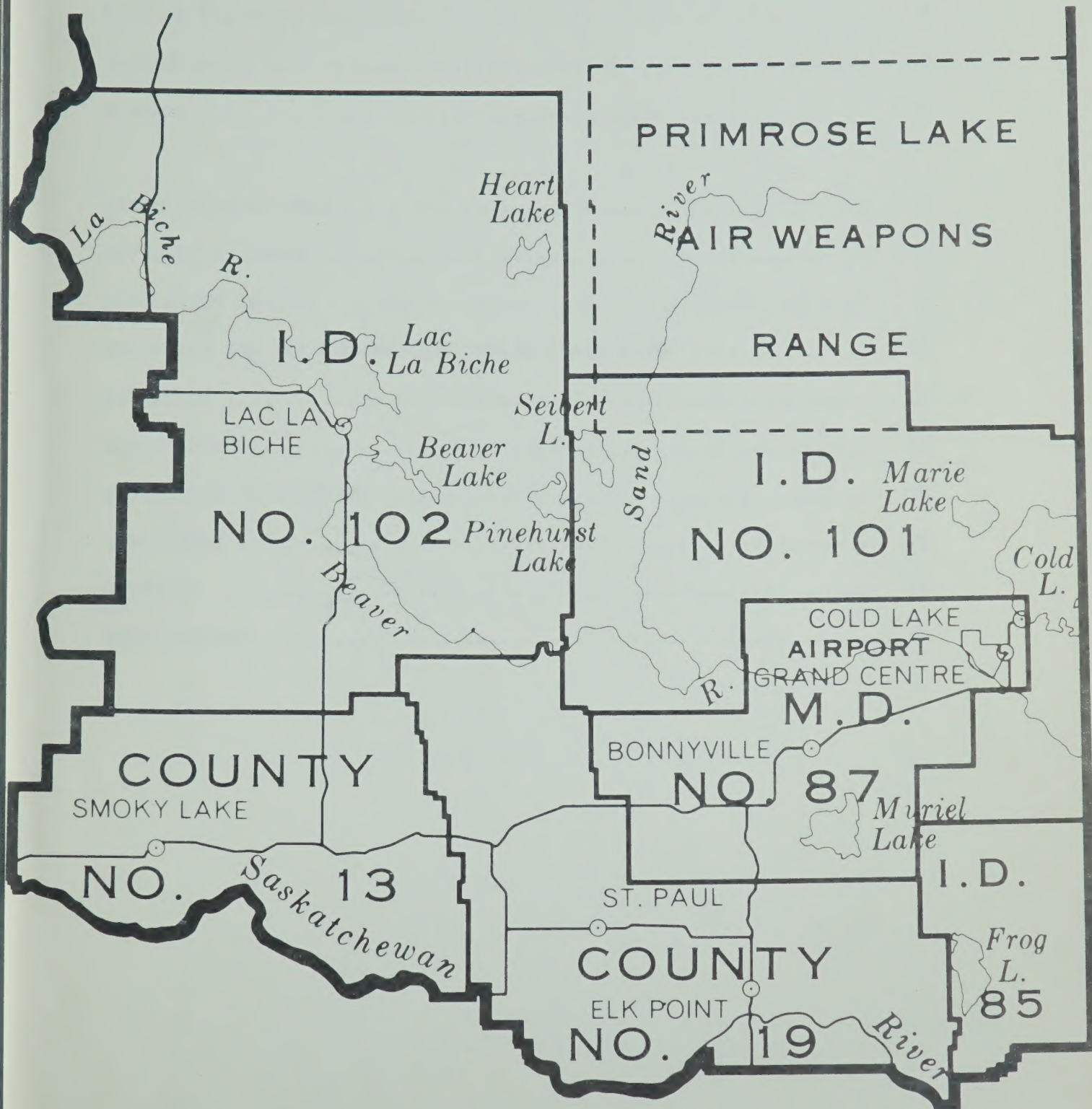
Staff members from the Rural Development Section of the Agricultural Economics Division and the Regional Resource Co-ordinator of the Special Projects Division will work together with local people in this study and self-help operation.

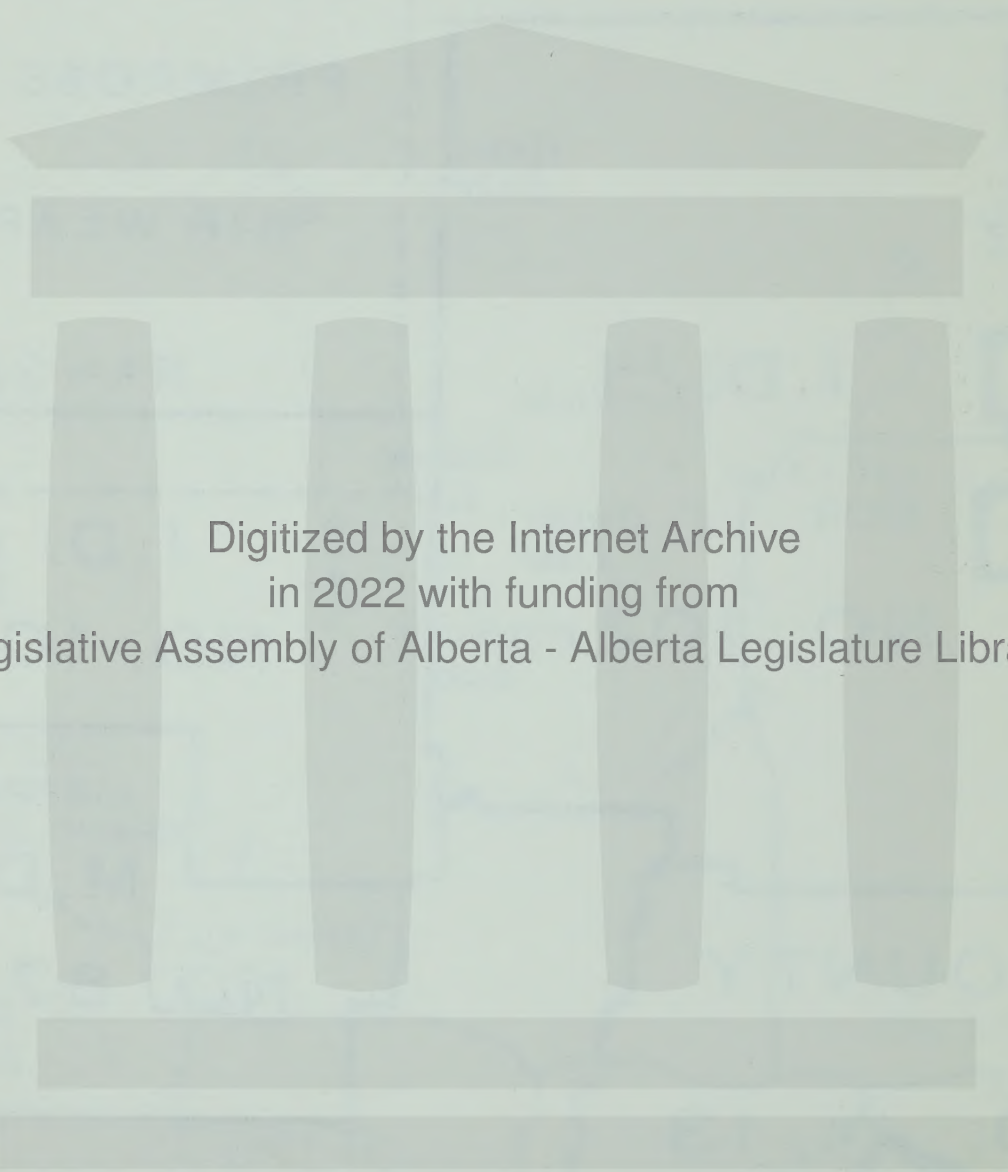
Dr. Glen R. Purnell  
Director  
Agricultural Economics Division





CENSUS DIVISION 12  
(most densely populated portion)





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INTRODUCTION

This publication is second in a series of publications outlining the resources of Census Division 12. The first publication discussed agriculture while this publication discusses some of the population characteristics of the area. These publications are designed to provide background information for planning by local people, governments, and other interested people. They will also serve as a bench mark in assessing changes which will occur in the future.

Most of the basic statistics included in this report are taken from the 1961 Census of Canada and are therefore, five years old. The material however, will give an indication of the present situation and will discuss some trends which are evident in the area. As more information becomes available these statistics can be brought up to date.

It should be noted that the population projections are not intended to be "prophesies" but are based on the assumptions stated in this publication. Projections are useful as guidelines in planning but if conditions change then the projections must be modified accordingly.

SUMMARY

1. The population of C. D. 12 is increasing but at a slower rate than the provincial increase.

2. Since 1941, C. D. 12 has shown an increase in population living in urban centres and a decrease in population living in rural areas. This follows a similar provincial trend.

3. The average population density for the Census Division is 0.9 persons per square mile. The census subdivision with the highest population density in the area is the M. D. of Bonnyville with 16.1 persons per square mile.

4. The population in the dependant age categories (over 59 and under 20 years) has grown more rapidly than the population in the productive age categories, (20 to 59 years). Projections indicate that this situation may begin to change in 1966.

5. Although there has been an increase in population in the area there has been a large out-migration in the past few years.

6. Birth rates increased in C. D. 12 while decreasing in the province since 1956. Both the province and C. D. 12 birth rates are higher than the Canadian average.

7. Death rates in C. D. 12 and Alberta have declined since 1956 but the death rate in C. D. 12 is higher than the province.

8. The educational level of those not attending school is lower for C. D. 12 than for Alberta. The ethnic group with the lowest attained education level is Indian.

9. In C. D. 12, 55.7% of the population 15 years of age and over are in the labour force as compared to 57.0% in Alberta. A smaller proportion of the male population is in the labour force.

10. A relatively large number of the wage earners in the census division are underemployed.

11. Population projections based on trends evident in the past few years indicate that the proportion of the population under 20 years of age will continue to increase more rapidly than the population in the productive age groups until 1966.



## POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS OF CENSUS DIVISION 12

### DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA

Census Division 12 is located in the northeast part of the province and covers an area of approximately 50,000 square miles. It was comprised (in 1961) of County #13 (Smoky Lake), Municipal Districts 86 and 87 (St. Paul and Bonnyville), Improvement Districts 85, 101, 102, 121, 143; the towns of Bonnyville, Cold Lake, Grand Centre, Lac La Biche, McMurray, and St. Paul; and the villages of Elk Point, Glendon, Smoky Lake, Vilna, Warspite, and Waskatenau. This area also includes several Indian Reserves and Wood Buffalo National Park.

### POPULATION CHANGES

The total population of the area in 1961 was 47,310. During the five years from 1956 to 1961 the population increased by 2,363 persons or an increase of 5.3%. In the same period the population of Alberta increased by 18.6%. Figure 1 shows the percentage population change for each of the sub-divisions of C. D. 12. Although there was a relatively small change in the population of the total area, many parts of the area experienced drastic changes in population. The extremes of change are illustrated by Improvement District 101 which decreased by 45% and Improvement District 143 which increased by almost 85%.

A slightly different picture is obtained by totaling the population of all census sub-divisions within the geographic boundaries of the improvement districts, municipal districts, and counties of the Census Division. Table 1 shows that Improvement Districts 85 and 101, the County of St. Paul #19, and the County of Smoky Lake #13, reached their population peak in 1941. The M.D. of Bonnyville #87 and Improvement Districts 102, 121, and 143 have generally shown a population increase in each of the ten year periods from 1901 to 1961.

Figure 2 shows the change in the population of C. D. 12 by rural or urban residence. Until 1941 there was no urban centre within its boundaries

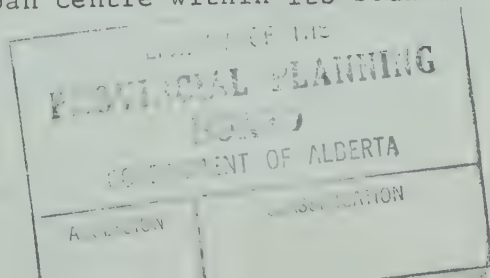
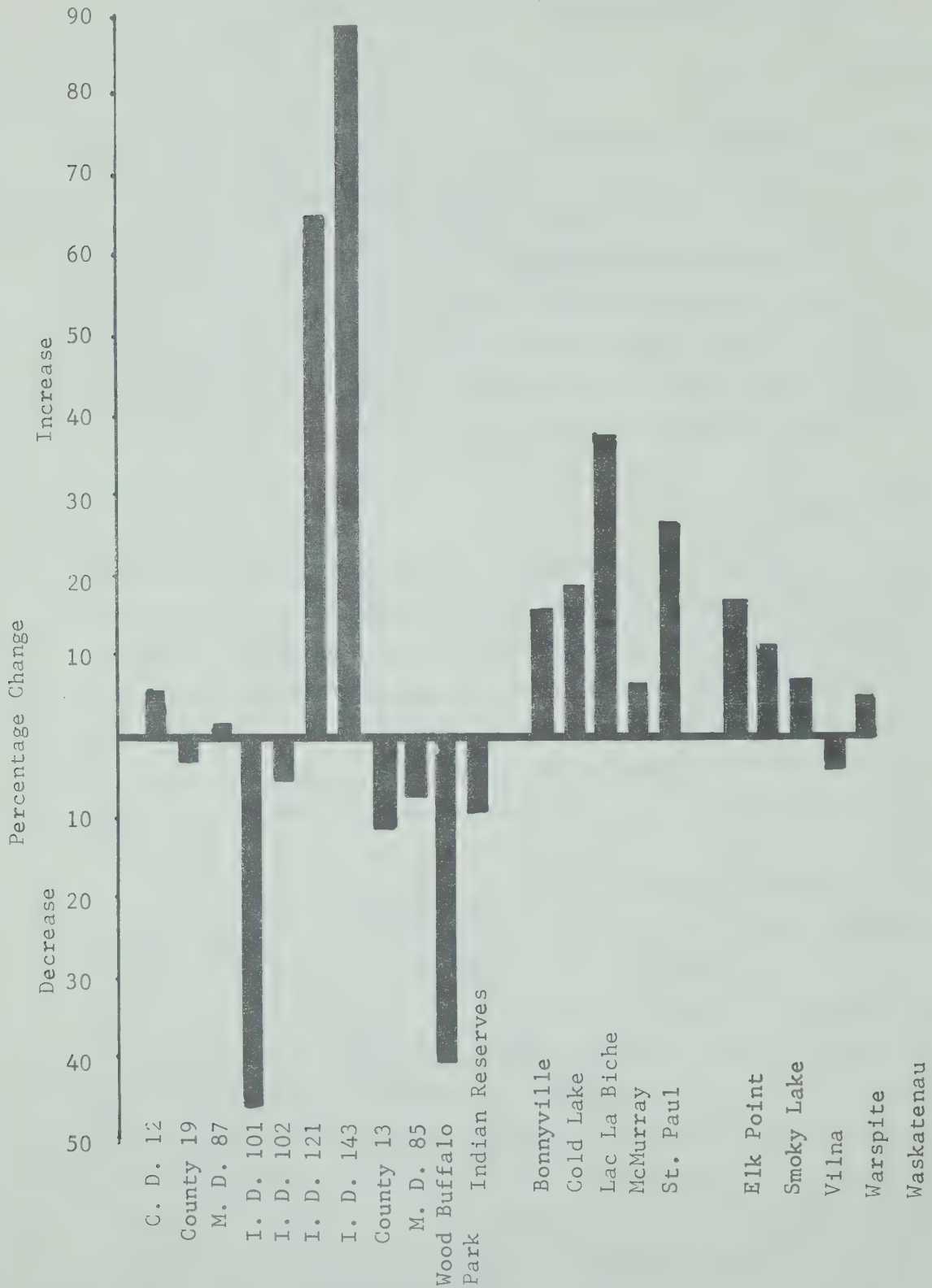


Figure 1

PERCENTAGE POPULATION CHANGE

In Sub-divisions of C. D. 12, 1956 - 1961



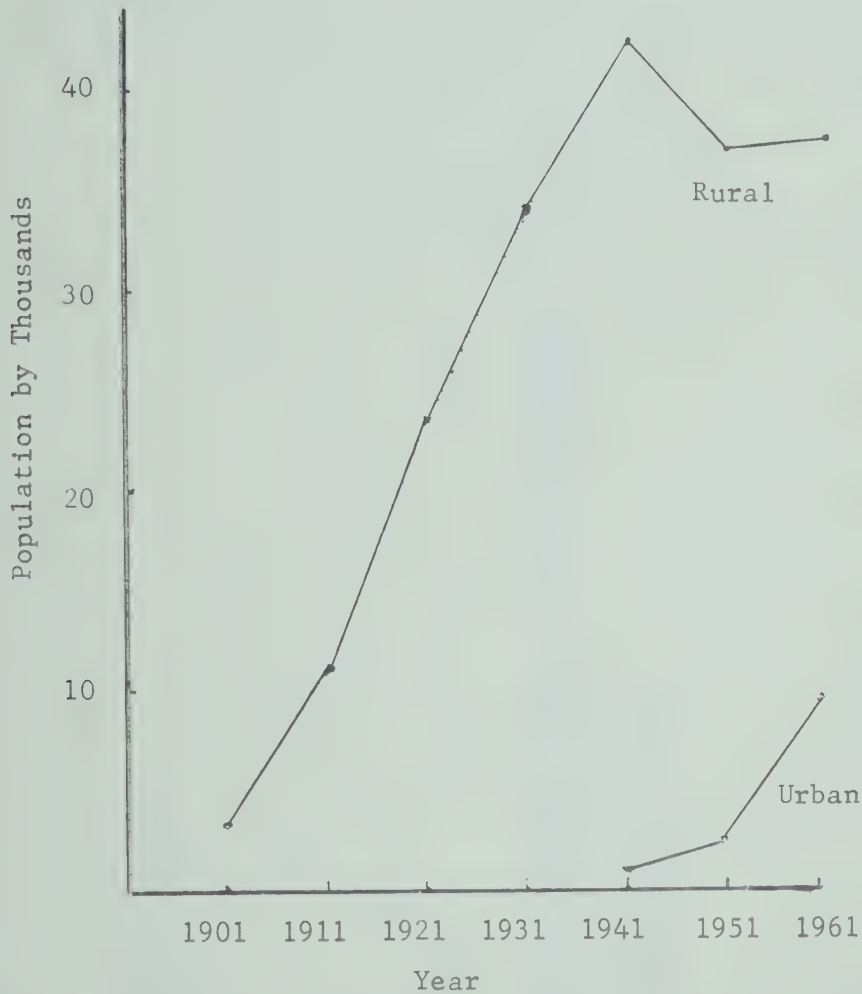
NOTE: No figures available for Grand Center, 1956. No change in population of Glendon.

Source: Table 3



but by 1961 there were six such centres. The Census defines an urban centre as any population centre of 1,000 persons or more. Since 1941, the urban population has increased while the rural population decreased.

Figure 2  
RURAL AND URBAN RESIDENCE  
C. D. 12 - 1961



Source: Table 4

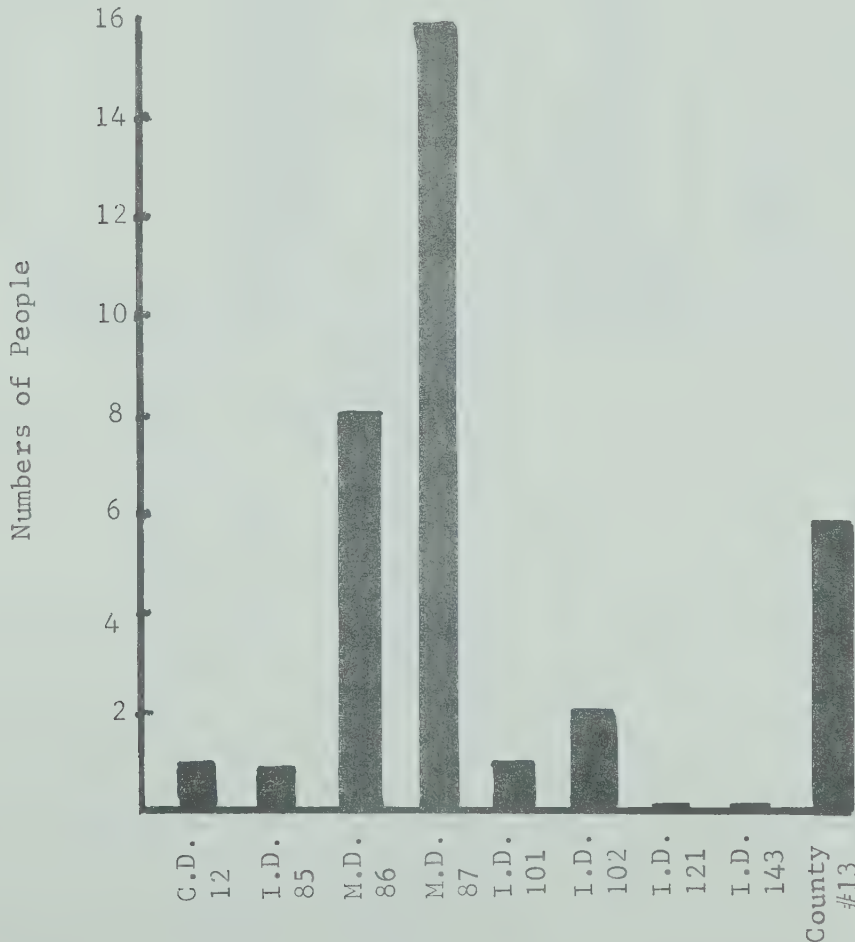
The urban population increased from 1,018 to 9,859 (868.5%) while the rural population showed a decline from 42,955 to 37,431 (14.7%) since 1941. This is a trend that is evident throughout Alberta and all of Canada. The increase in population in recent years is due to an increase in the population of urban areas and the population of rural areas has generally shown a decline.

## POPULATION DENSITY

The population density of C. D. 12 is 0.9 persons per square mile as compared with 5.02 for Alberta (and 1.65 for C. D. 14). Most of the population of the area is located in the southern end, so the population density ranges from a low of 0.1 persons per square mile in Improvement Districts 121 and 143 to a high of 16.1 persons per square mile in the Municipal District of Bonnyville #87. Figure 3 shows the population density for the municipal sub-divisions and Figure 4 shows the location of this population.

Figure 3

### POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE C. D. 12 and Sub-divisions - 1961

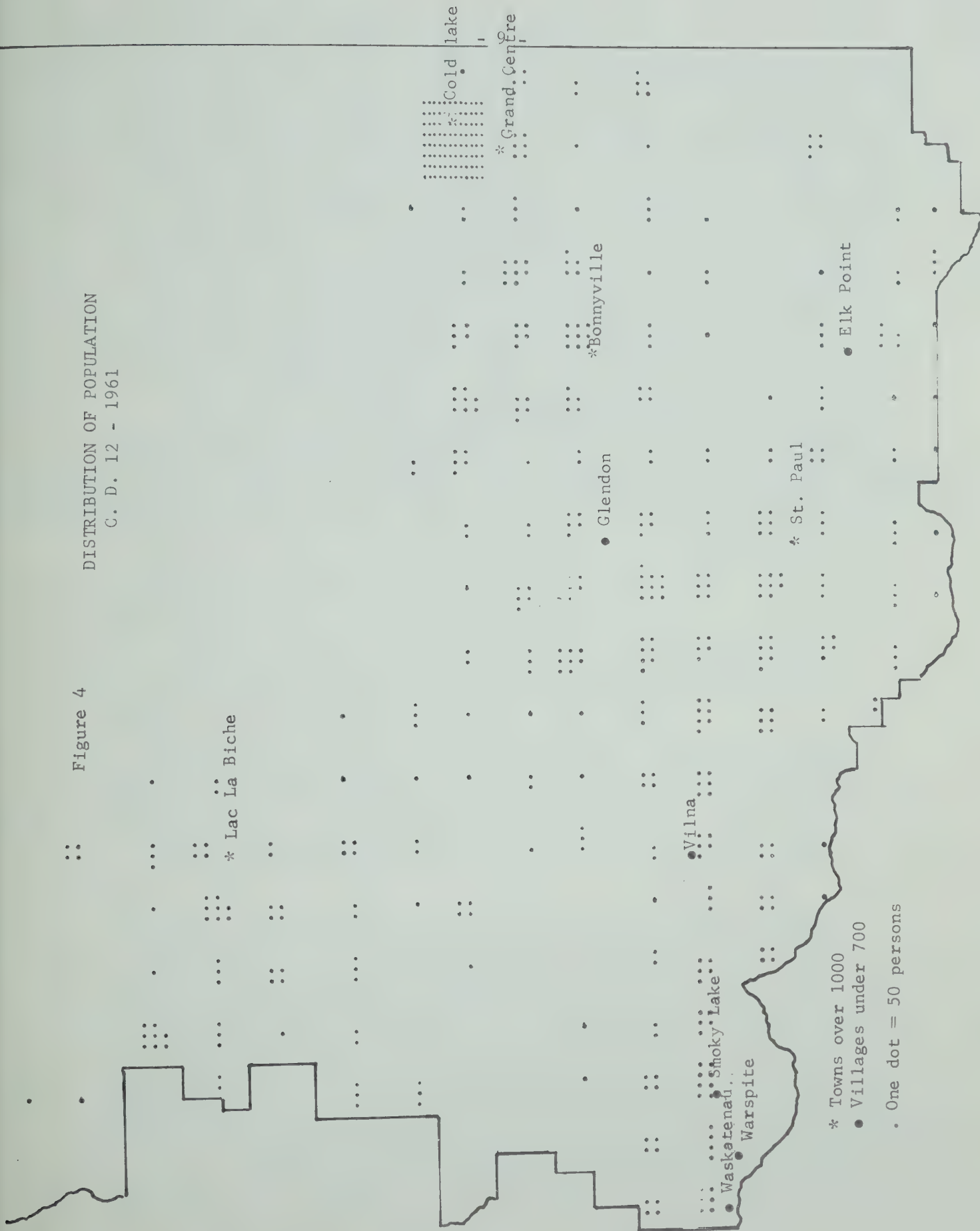


Source: Table 5



Figure 4

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION  
C. D. 12 - 1961



## MIGRATION AND SEX COMPOSITION

Although there has generally been an increase in the population every year since 1901 (there was a slight decrease between 1941 and 1951), there has been a net out-migration in the past few years. For example, if the period from 1956 to 1961 is considered, there was a growth in population from 44,947 to 47,320. However, Table 6 shows the natural increase in every year from 1956 to 1961 and this comes to a total of 6,411 persons. If this is added to the 1956 population then the resulting potential population is 51,358 which is 4,038 persons more than the actual population. There was a net out-migration of 4,038 persons for the five year period from 1956 to 1961.

The most important fact about out-migration is not simply that it occurs but that it occurs predominantly among certain age groups. The highest rate of out-migration is usually among adults who have completed high school and who leave to complete their education or to seek job opportunities. Table 7 shows the proportionate increase in the population by age category. The average increase in population between 1956 and 1961 was 5.3% but the increase in the 20 to 59 year category was only 1.7% while the increase in the under 20 and over 59 year categories was 8.4% and 8.5% respectively. This indicates that the population of those people in the dependent age groups grew much more rapidly than the population of the productive age groups. The proportion of the population in the productive age category is declining as is shown in Tables 8 and 9. In 1956, 46.2% of the population was between the ages of 20 and 60 while in 1961 the proportion was 44.6%.

There are several implications which can be derived from this trend. Among these are: an increase in taxes per tax payer can be expected because of the relatively fewer people to support services such as schools and roads etc; an increase in expenditures for welfare (old age pensions, social assistance, etc.) to support the increasing population over 60 years of age. There are relatively fewer people to work in the voluntary organizations that add depth to the life of a community. Proportionately fewer workers also contributes to a lower per capita income.

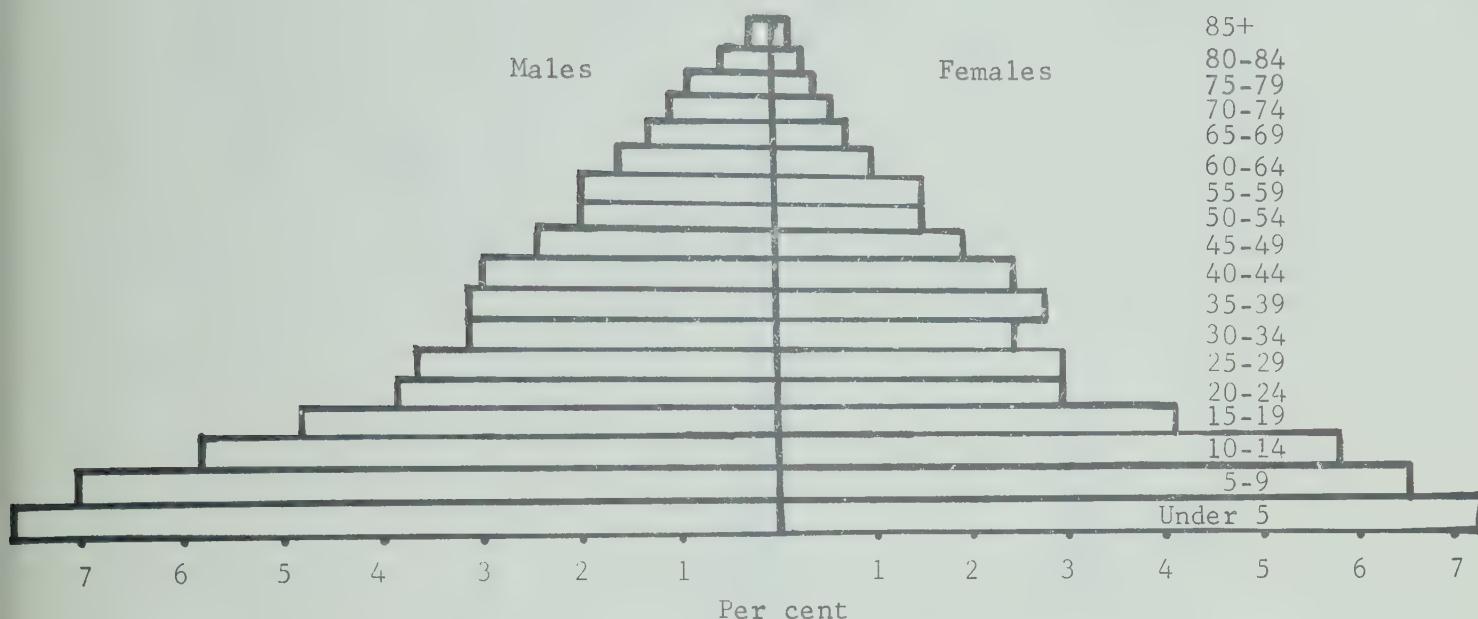
Figure 5 shows the age-sex structure of the population by five year age groups for 1961. The diagram shows the relatively broad base of



Figure 5

PERCENTAGE POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS

C. D. 12 - 1961



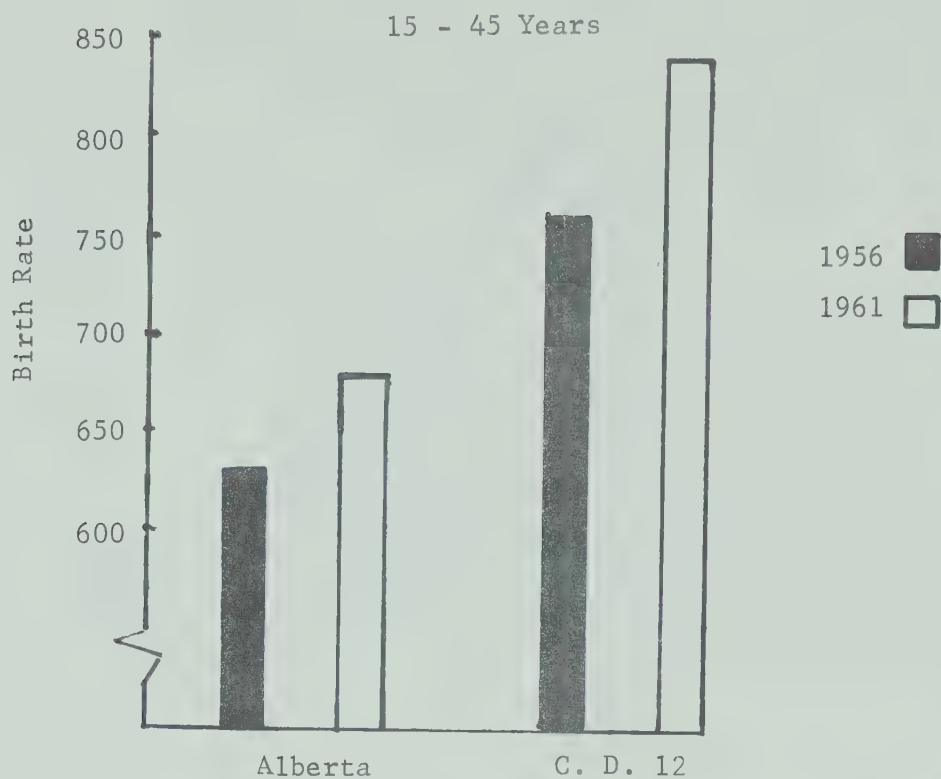
Source: Table 8

persons under 20 (49.2%) and relatively few between 20 and 60 years of age (44.6%). The Alberta averages for the above categories are 42.7% and 47.6%.

As shown in Figure 6, the fertility ratio (the number of children under five per 1,000 women of childbearing age) has been increasing in both Census Division 12 and Alberta although, the ratio is much higher in Census Division 12 and has been increasing more rapidly than the Alberta average.

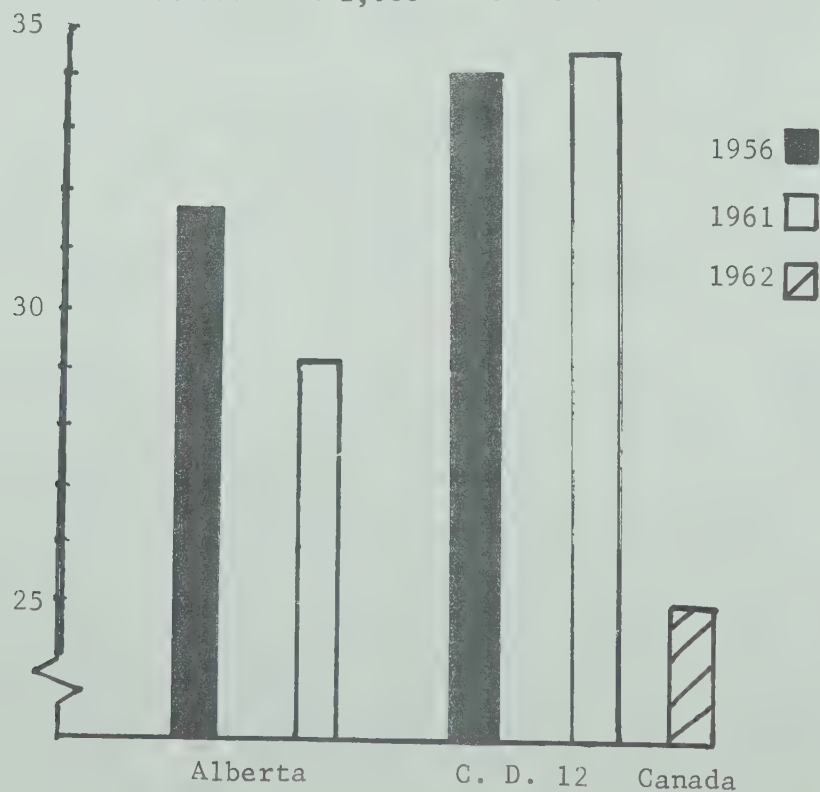
Figure 7 shows the birth rates for Alberta and Census Division 12 for 1956 and 1961. The Alberta birth rate decreased between 1956 and 1961 despite the above noted increase in fertility over the same period. This probably indicates a decrease in the proportion of the population in the category of women of childbearing age. (From 21.0% in 1956 to 20.4% in 1961.) The women of childbearing age also decreased as a proportion of the total population in Census Division 12 (from 18.9% in 1956 to 17.8% in 1961). Despite this relatively large decrease, the birth

Figure 6 NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE PER 1,000 WOMEN



Source: Table 10

Figure 7 BIRTHS PER 1,000 POPULATION



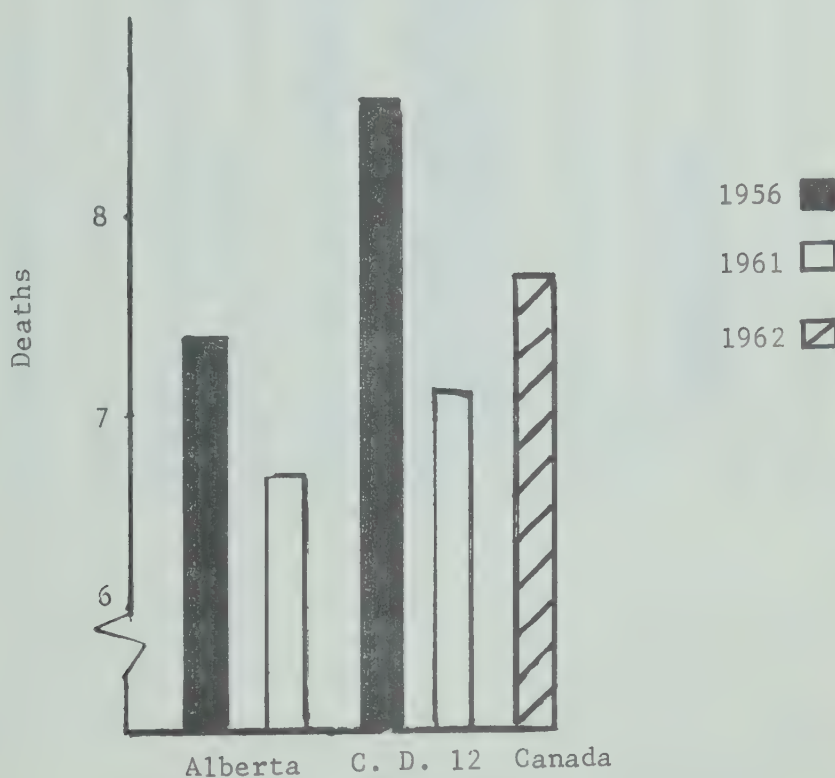
Source: Table 11

rate rose over this period from 33.8 births per 1,000 population to 34.3 births per 1,000 population. This may indicate a greater emphasis placed on having children in C. D. 12 than is general throughout the province. High birth rates combined with high out-migration in the productive age groups place burdens on those left in the productive age group in terms of supporting these dependents and tend to depress the per capita income.

Figure 8 shows death rates for C. D. 12 and Alberta. Census Division 12 has a much higher death rate than Alberta but both have declined since 1956. Since the proportion of the population over 65 is smaller in Census

Figure 8

DEATHS PER 1,000 POPULATION



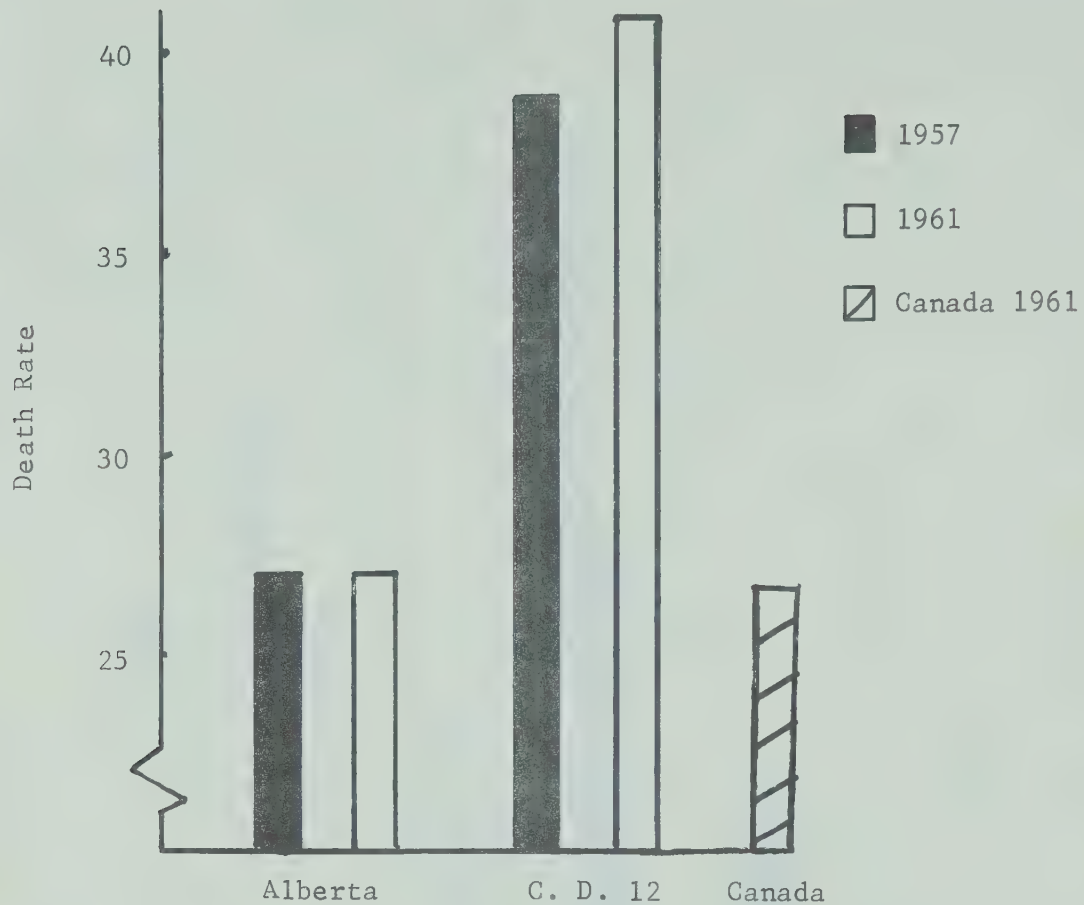
Source: Table 12

Division 12 than in Alberta as a whole, these high death rates for C. D. 12 cannot be attributed to this age group but to infant deaths (deaths of children under one year of age) as shown in Table 13. Infant mortality rates of 39 and 41 per thousand in 1956 and 1961 respectively, in C. D. 12, are very high when compared to 27 for Alberta in both years and 27 for Canada in 1961. High infant mortality rates can be attributed



Figure 9

INFANT DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS



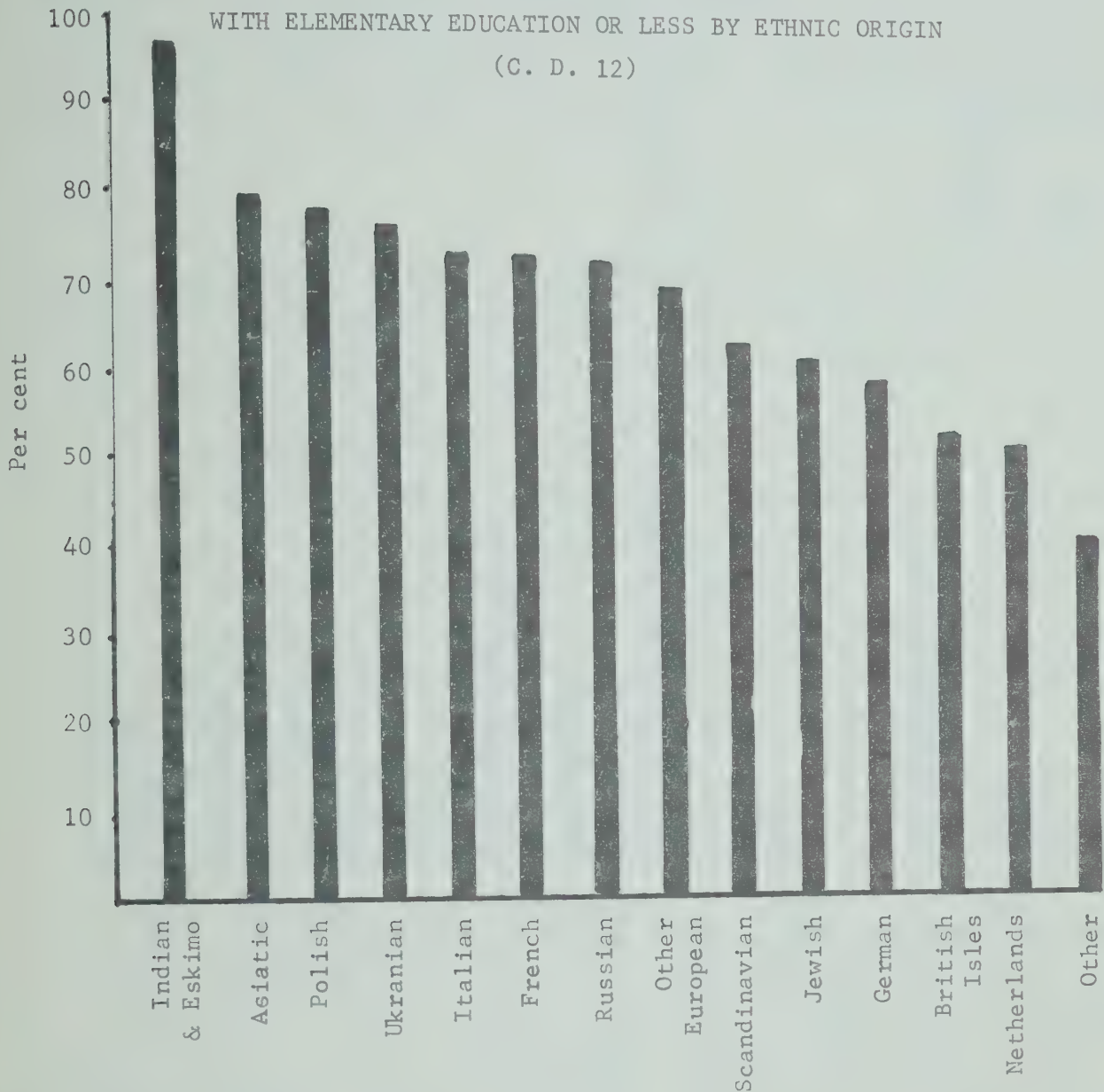
Source: Table 13

in part, to poor and unsanitary living conditions, poor diets and other factors, such as insufficient medical care. These factors are probably worst among the Indian and Metis who made up 11.7% of the population of Census Division 12 in 1961.

#### EDUCATION

There are 12,768 people in C. D. 12 still attending school. This is 31.8% of the population five years of age and over, leaving 27,399 people, or 68.2% of the population five years of age and over who are not attending school. The provincial average shows 73% of the population not attending school. Of those not attending school in C. D. 12, 63.2% have only an elementary education or less, while in Alberta 43.0% fall in

Figure 10      PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL  
WITH ELEMENTARY EDUCATION OR LESS BY ETHNIC ORIGIN  
(C. D. 12)



Source: Table 15

this category. The data for years of schooling for C. D. 12 is found in Table 14. Table 15 shows years of schooling of those not attending school by ethnic origin. The previous table (Table 14) shows only the population five years of age and over. However, Table 15 includes those under five. Approximately 7000 of the 11,000 in the no schooling category of Table 15 are under five years of age. Table 15 shows that 70.7% of the population not attending school have only an elementary education or less. If the 7000 under five years of age are excluded, this falls to about 50%. The ethnic group with the least education is native Indian. Others,

in order of proportion, having only elementary education or less are: Asiatic, Polish, Ukranian, Italian and French in that order. Other studies have shown that people with little education also tend to have low incomes. Low levels of education also limit the alternative employment and training possibilities that are open to people.

#### THE LABOUR FORCE

Canada today (1965 - 66) has a shortage of skilled labour and economic activity is closely related to the labour resources availability. Economic expansion is critically dependent on the quantity and quality of the labour force.

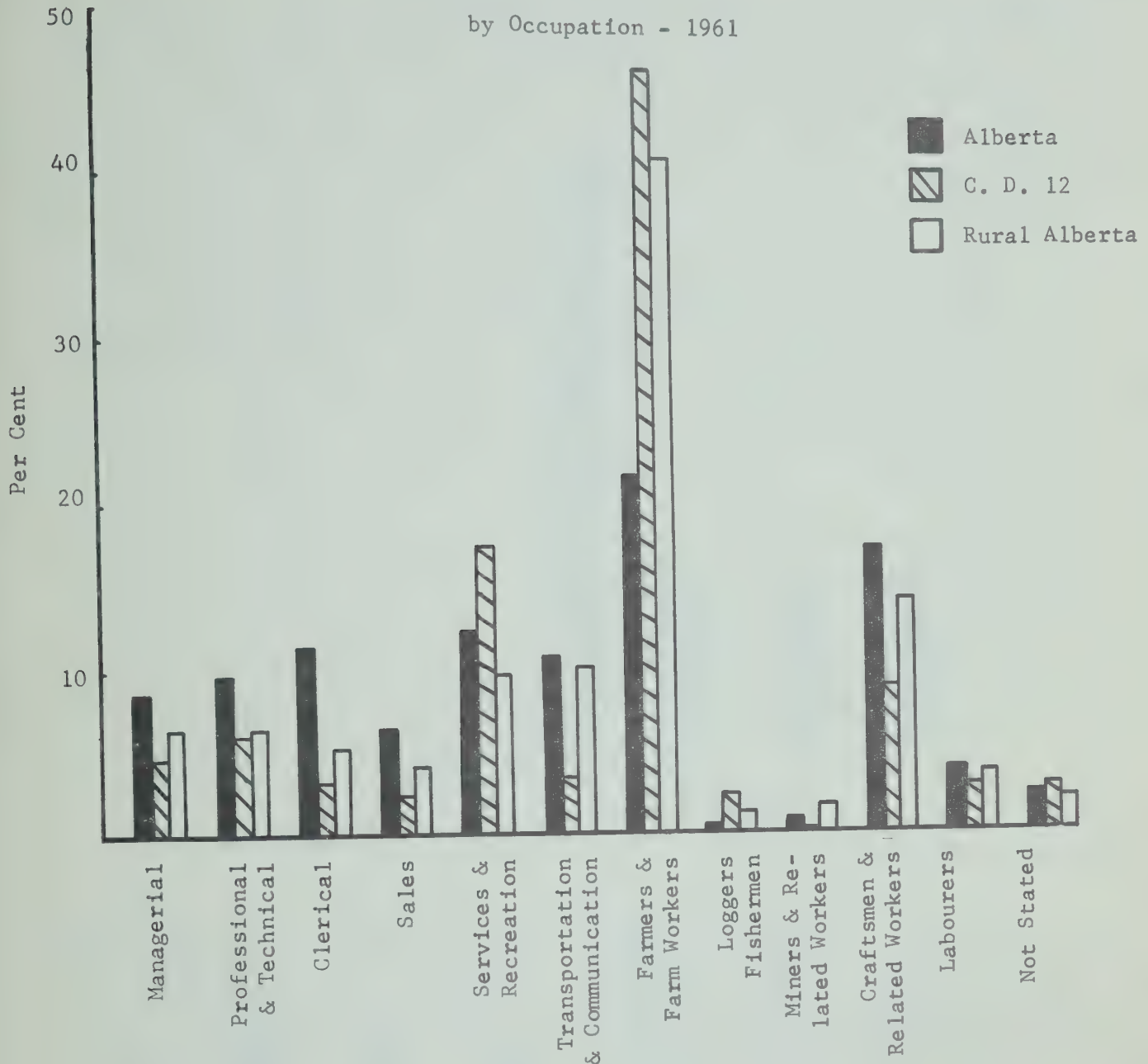
The total of the labour force in C. D. 12 in 1961 was slightly in excess of 15,000 men and women. This is 55.7% of the population 15 years of age and older as compared with the Alberta average of 57.0% of the population in that category. If this figure is broken down by sex, as in Table 16, it is evident that most of the discrepancy between the two percentages can be attributed to the male population of the labour force. In C. D. 12, 76.3% of the male population 15 years of age and over are in the labour force as compared to 80.9% for Alberta. Comparable figures for the female population are 30.3% and 31.0%. The relatively low proportion of men in the labour force in C. D. 12 is even more striking when it is noted that the area is predominately rural. Usually, there is a high proportion of males and a comparatively small proportion of females in the labour force in rural areas. The above figures indicate that it is almost the reverse in Census Division 12.

The occupation of those in the labour force differs significantly from the provincial pattern. This is illustrated in Figure 11 and Table 17. Farmers and farm workers comprise 46% of the total labour force as compared with the Rural Alberta average of approximately 40%. In the non-farm labour force the proportions in the "service and recreation" and "loggers, fishermen, trappers and hunters" categories are above the provincial and rural averages while, in the remainder of the occupational categories, Census Division 12 has a much smaller proportion than the provincial and rural averages. Differences are particularly noticeable in the "clerical, sales, and craftsmen, production and related workers" categories. This indicates that any industry which would locate in the area would not find an



LABOUR FORCE 15 YEARS AND OVER  
by Occupation - 1961

Figure 11

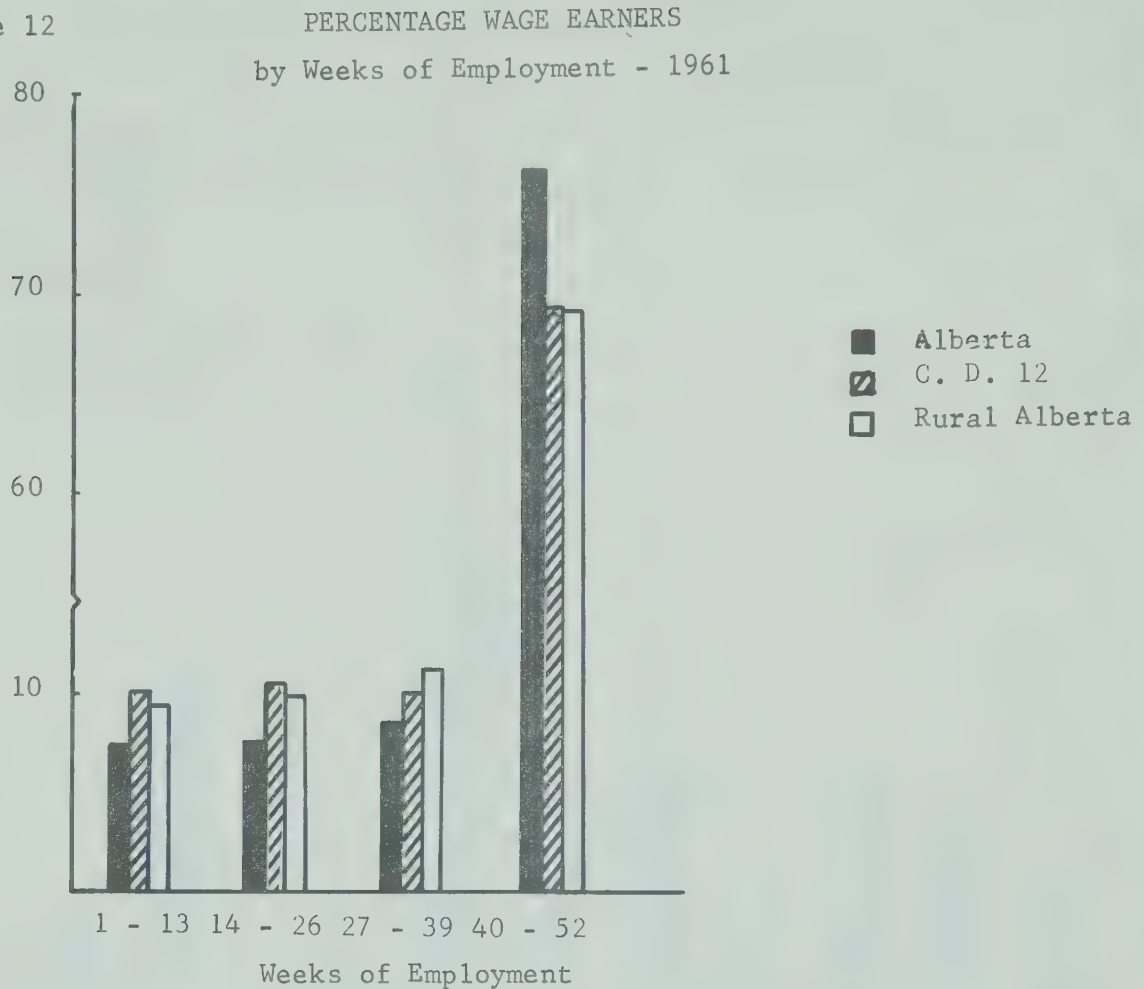


Source: Table 17

abundance of skilled workers in the area but would have to look elsewhere for their skilled labour requirements.

Underemployment is a particularly serious problem in regional economics because, unlike unemployment, it is not readily apparent. Families can get by on reduced incomes and there is always hope for another job. These people seldom reach the unemployment rolls. Underemployment is usually associated with low rates of pay, seasonal employment and unskilled jobs. In C. D. 12 only 69% of the wage earners worked more than 40 weeks as

Figure 12



Source: Table 18

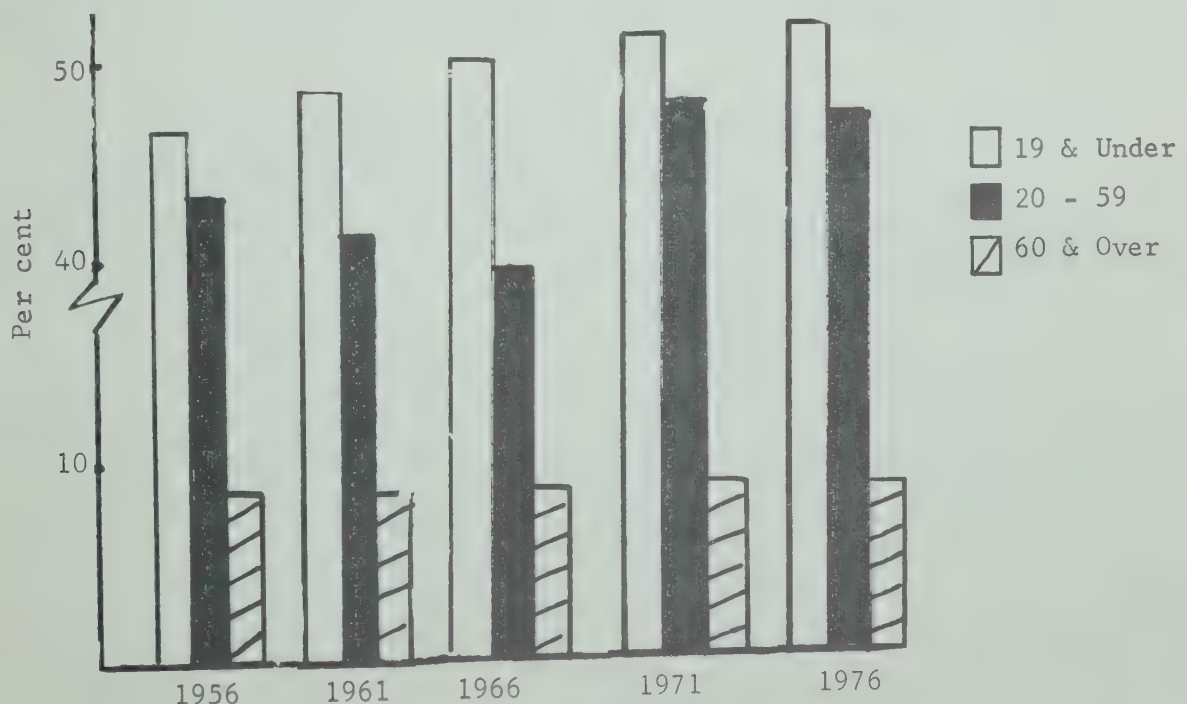
compared to 76% for the province (69% for Rural Alberta - Table 18). Twenty per cent worked less than 27 weeks as compared to 15% for the province (19% for Rural Alberta). This gives some indication of underemployment of wage earners but this does not include those who are self employed such as farmers and merchants. These people may also be underemployed in that their work is not able to produce an adequate income.

#### POPULATION PROJECTIONS

The general method for projecting future population is to add to the present population the expected number of births, subtract the expected number of deaths, add the number of in-migrants and, finally, subtract the expected number of out-migrants. Such projections generally assume that the recent past can be used to predict the near future. This

assumption is reasonably valid for births and deaths, because the rates at which these occur usually do not change with any rapidity. The assumption may not be quite as valid in the case of the migration components, because many factors can influence migration, especially in a relatively small area with few artificial barriers (such as immigration quotas) that would restrict movements of people. In the case of Census Division 12, any new industry which would increase the demand for labour (such as the tar-sands development in Fort McMurray) will drastically slow out-migration and increase in-migration. The closing down of some industry (such as the R.C.A.F. Station at Cold Lake) would increase out-migration. Population projections, based on the assumption that the trends evident between 1956 and 1961 will continue, are found in Table 19 for the years 1966, 1971, and 1976. These projections have been made by age groups so that future needs in terms of schools and services for the aged can be projected. Figure 13 shows that under the above assumptions, the proportion of the population under 20 years of age can be expected to increase and the proportion in the productive age groups (20 - 59 years of age) can be expected to decrease until 1966 and then begin to rise.

Figure 13                      PERCENTAGE POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS  
C. D. 12 - 1956, 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976



Source: Table 19



## CONCLUSION

Although there has been an increase in the population of Census Division 12 over the past few years, there has been a large out-migration in the same period. This migration has not been spread equally throughout the area nor throughout all age categories. The migration has tended to occur more rapidly from rural areas and from those age groups which are considered the productive ages and more slowly from the urban areas and from those of non-productive ages. If these trends continue they will have economic implications in two ways. Firstly, the reduced population in rural areas will mean reduced income for merchants in the smaller convenience-centre communities. Secondly, the lower proportion of the population in the productive age groups will mean a lower average per capita income.

If no out-migration had occurred from this area in the past, the effect would probably have been reduced per capita income also. In any area where the population increases more rapidly than the economy, the per capita income will fall. One way of increasing the per capita income in this situation is to reduce the population by out-migration if it can be done without lowering production. In this way fewer people share in the same gross income figure and the per capita income will rise. If the character of the population changes so that a lower proportion is in the non-productive age groups, then out-migration may not have the expected results in raising the per capita income.

Other factors which are characteristic of the population of C. D. 12 and which are generally associated with low per capita income are; low education levels, small proportions of the male population in the labour force and underemployment of labour.

The averages for the census division of many of the factors discussed above will probably change due to the effect of industrial development in Fort McMurray. Although the averages for the whole census division may change, the effect of these changes may not be felt by the majority of the people who now live in the census division.

Table 1            POPULATION BY IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS, MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS  
AND COUNTIES<sup>1/</sup> IN C. D. 12

1901 - 1961

	<u>1901</u>	<u>1911</u>	<u>1921</u>	<u>1931</u>	<u>1941</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1961</u>
C. D. 12	3,425	11,185	23,723	34,400	43,973	39,886	44,947	47,310
I. D. 85	--	6	30	155	471	208	348	338
M. D. 86 St. Paul <sup>2/</sup>	76	2,885	6,933	9,935	11,846	10,901	10,802	10,936
M. D. 87 Bonnyville	--	841	2,515	5,616	8,174	7,883	12,963	15,060
I. D. 101	--	78	447	1,350	2,834	2,235	2,039	1,951
I. D. 102	460	821	2,233	3,214	5,391	6,020	6,033	6,154
I. D. 121	--	36	150	194	203	274	197	323
I. D. 143	1,250	1,749	2,052	1,270	2,316	1,761	1,989	2,836
County 13	378	2,960	8,067	10,339	10,476	7,400	6,902	6,397

---

<sup>1/</sup> Includes all population within the boundaries of these subdivisions including incorporated towns and villages.

<sup>2/</sup> The Municipal District of St. Paul as listed in the 1961 Census is now (1966) the County of St. Paul Number 19. Formed in 1962.

Table 2

## POPULATION BY CENSUS SUBDIVISION

1901 - 1961

	<u>1901</u>	<u>1911</u>	<u>1921</u>	<u>1931</u>	<u>1941</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1961</u>
C. D. 12	3,425	11,185	23,723	34,400	43,973	39,886	44,947	47,310
I. D. 85	--	6	30	155	471 <sup>a/</sup>	208 <sup>a/</sup>	348 <sup>b/</sup>	338 <sup>a/</sup>
M. D. 86 St. Paul	76	2,885	6,064	8,997	10,521 <sup>a/</sup>	9,041 <sup>a/</sup>	7,979 <sup>b/</sup>	7,421 <sup>a/</sup>
M. D. 87 Bonnyville	--	841	2,515	5,254	7,571	6,744 <sup>b/</sup>	10,058 <sup>c/</sup>	10,209 <sup>a/</sup>
I. D. 101	--	78	447	1,350	2,834	2,235	2,039 <sup>a/</sup>	1,951 <sup>b/</sup>
I. D. 102	460	821	2,158	2,901	4,874	5,115	5,066	4,840 <sup>a/</sup>
I. D. 121	--	36	150	194	203	274 <sup>a/</sup>	197	323
I. D. 143	1,250	1,749	2,052	1,270	2,316	835 <sup>a/</sup>	879	1,650
Smoky Lake County <sup>d/</sup>	378	2,960	8,067	9,705	9,370 <sup>a/</sup>	6,292 <sup>e/</sup>	5,517 <sup>a/</sup>	4,913 <sup>b/</sup>
Wood Buffalo Park <sup>f/</sup>	--	--	--	23	42	36	143	86
Indian Reserves	1,261	1,809	1,296	2,304	2,220	3,168	3,530	3,229
Towns								
Bonnyville	--	--	--	362	603	1,139 <sup>b/</sup>	1,495 <sup>b/</sup>	1,736
Cold Lake	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,097 <sup>a/</sup>	1,307
Grand Centre	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,493 <sup>a/</sup>
Lac La Biche	--	--	75	313	517	905	967	1,314 <sup>b/</sup>
McMurray	--	--	--	--	--	926 <sup>a/</sup>	1,110	1,186
St. Paul	--	--	869	938	1,018	1,407	2,229 <sup>b/</sup>	2,823
Villages								
Bellis	--	--	--	117	128	e/	--	-- <sup>a/</sup>
Bonnyville Beach <sup>g/</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-- <sup>a/</sup>
Elk Point	--	--	--	--	307 <sup>a/</sup>	453 <sup>a/</sup>	594 <sup>a/</sup>	692 <sup>a/</sup>
Glendon	--	--	--	--	--	--	319 <sup>a/</sup>	315 <sup>b/</sup>
Smoky Lake	--	--	--	366	430	491	563	626 <sup>b/</sup>
Vilna	--	--	--	151	311	378	374 <sup>a/</sup>	400
Warspite	--	--	--	--	--	--	159 <sup>a/</sup>	153
Waskatenau	--	--	--	--	237 <sup>a/</sup>	239	289	305

NOTE: Footnotes on following page.

Source: (1)



Footnotes - Table 2

a/ Towns and villages incorporated.

Cold Lake - village in 1954, town in 1955.  
Grand Centre - village in 1957, town in 1958.  
Bonnyville Beach - village in 1958.  
Glendon - village in January, 1956.  
McMurray - village in 1947, town in 1948.  
Elk Point - village in 1938 with parts annexed in 1947 and  
1958 from M. D. 86 St. Paul.  
Warspite - village in 1952  
Waskatenau - village in 1932.

b/ Annexations to towns and villages.

Bonnyville - 1948 and 1953.  
Lac La Biche - 1959.  
St. Paul - 1955.  
Smoky Lake - 1958.

c/ See Footnotes 1 and 2.

d/ Municipal District 89. Smoky Lake previous to January 1, 1961.

e/ Bellis village disorganized in 1946 and added to Smoky Lake County 13.

f/ Other part located in North West Territories.

g/ Summer village.

Table 3

POPULATION CHANGE

C. D. 12 and Subdivisions, 1956 - 1961

<u>SUBDIVISION</u>	<u>POPULATION 1956</u>	<u>POPULATION 1961</u>	<u>POPULATION CHANGE (Numbers)</u>	<u>PER CENT CHANGE</u>
C. D. 12	44,947	47,310	+2,363	+ 5.3
I. D. 85	348	338	- 10	- 2.9
M. D. 86 St. Paul	7,979	7,421	- 558	- 7.0
M. D. 87 Bonnyville	10,058	10,209	+ 151	+ 1.5
I. D. 101	2,039	1,195	- 944	-46.3
I. D. 102	5,066	4,840	- 226	- 4.5
I. D. 121	197	323	+ 126	+64.0
I. D. 143	879	1,650	+ 771	+87.7
Smoky Lake County 13	5,517	4,913	- 604	-10.9
Wood Buffalo Park (Part)	143	86	- 57	-39.9
Indian Reserves	3,530	3,229	- 301	- 8.5
Towns				
Bonnyville	1,495	1,736	+ 241	+16.1
Cold Lake	1,097	1,307	+ 210	+19.1
Grand Centre	--	1,493	--	--
Lac La Biche	967	1,314	+ 347	+35.9
McMurray	1,110	1,186	+ 76	+ 6.8
St. Paul	2,229	2,823	+ 594	+26.6
Villages				
Elk Point	594	692	+ 98	+16.5
Glendon	314	315	+ 1	+ 0.0
Smoky Lake	563	626	+ 63	+11.2
Vilna	374	400	+ 26	+ 7.0
Warspite	159	153	- 6	- 3.8
Waskatenau	289	305	+ 16	+ 5.5

Table 4

RURAL-URBAN RESIDENCE IN C. D. 12

1901 - 1961

	<u>1901</u>	<u>1911</u>	<u>1921</u>	<u>1931</u>	<u>1941</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1961</u>
C. D. 12	3,425	11,185	23,723	34,400	43,973	39,886	44,947	47,310
Rural	3,425	11,185	23,723	34,400	42,955	37,340	39,016	37,451
Urban	--	--	--	--	1,018	2,546	5,931	9,859

Source: (2)

Table 5 POPULATION DENSITY, C. D. 12 - 1961

	AREA IN ACRES <sup>1/</sup>	AREA IN SQUARE MILES	POPULATION <sup>2/</sup> 1961	POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE
I. D. 85	260,806	407	338	0.8
M. D. 86 St. Paul	862,872	1,348	10,936	8.1
M. D. 87 Bonnyville	599,996	938	15,060	16.1
I. D. 101	1,249,020	1,952	1,951	1.0
I. D. 102	1,833,009	2,864	6,154	2.1
I. D. 121	4,308,480	6,732	323	0.1
I. D. 143	22,483,620	35,130	2,836	0.1
County 13 Smoky Lake	701,168	1,096	6,397	5.8
C. D. 12	32,298,971	50,467	47,310	0.9

<sup>1/</sup> Source: 3

<sup>2/</sup> See Table 1

Table 6 NATURAL INCREASE FOR SELECTED YEARS, C. D. 12, 1957 - 1961

YEAR	BIRTHS	DEATHS	NATURAL INCREASE
1957	1,581	347	1,234
1958	1,618	307	1,311
1959	1,647	351	1,296
1960	1,641	361	1,280
1961	<u>1,625</u>	<u>335</u>	<u>1,290</u>
Total	<u>8,112</u>	<u>1,701</u>	<u>6,411</u>
Average	1,622	340	1,282

Source: 4

Table 7 CHANGE IN AGE COMPOSITION OF POPULATION OF C. D. 12, 1956 - 1961

NUMBER	1956	1961	CHANGE	PER CENT CHANGE
Persons Under 20	21,472	23,266	+1,794	8.4
Persons 20 - 59	20,740	21,086	+ 346	1.7
Persons 60 +	<u>2,735</u>	<u>2,967</u>	<u>+ 232</u>	<u>8.5</u>
Total	<u>44,947</u>	<u>47,319</u>	<u>+2,372</u>	<u>5.3</u>



Table 8                      POPULATION BY FIVE YEAR AGE GROUPS AND SEX  
for C. D. 12, 1961

	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>
0 - 4	3,657	7.7	3,486	7.4	7,143	15.1
5 - 9	3,388	7.2	3,104	6.5	6,492	13.7
10 - 14	2,747	5.8	2,723	5.7	5,470	11.6
15 - 19	2,230	4.7	1,931	4.1	4,161	8.8
20 - 24	1,735	3.7	1,375	2.9	3,110	6.6
25 - 29	1,658	3.5	1,340	2.8	2,998	6.3
30 - 34	1,493	3.2	1,255	2.6	2,748	5.8
35 - 39	1,492	3.1	1,388	2.9	2,880	6.1
40 - 44	1,411	3.0	1,195	2.5	2,606	5.5
45 - 49	1,136	2.4	966	2.0	2,102	4.4
50 - 54	971	2.0	861	1.8	1,832	3.9
55 - 59	941	2.0	673	1.4	1,614	3.4
60 - 64	733	1.5	523	1.1	1,256	2.7
65 - 69	602	1.3	455	1.0	1,057	2.2
70 - 74	565	1.2	315	0.7	880	1.8
75 - 79	357	0.8	213	0.4	570	1.2
80 - 84	180	0.4	120	0.3	300	0.6
85 - 89	72	0.2	51	0.1	123	0.3
90 - 94	15	0.0	13	0.0	28	0.0
95+	<u>4</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Total	<u>25,387</u>	<u>53.7</u>	<u>21,993</u>	<u>46.3</u>	<u>47,380</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Source: 5

Table 9 POPULATION BY FIVE YEAR AGE GROUPS AND SEX  
for C. D. 12, 1956

	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
0 - 4	3,326	7.4	3,179	7.1	6,505	14.5
5 - 9	2,916	6.5	2,920	6.5	5,836	13.0
10 - 14	2,562	5.7	2,467	5.5	5,029	11.2
15 - 19	2,087	4.6	2,015	4.5	4,102	9.1
20 - 24	2,150	4.8	1,405	3.1	3,555	7.9
25 - 29	1,573	3.5	1,283	2.9	2,856	6.4
30 - 34	1,496	3.3	1,414	3.2	2,910	6.5
35 - 39	1,482	3.3	1,263	2.8	2,745	6.1
40 - 44	1,227	2.7	1,071	2.4	2,298	5.1
45 - 49	1,083	2.4	904	2.0	1,987	4.4
50 - 54	1,046	2.3	776	1.8	1,822	4.1
55 - 59	836	1.9	562	1.2	1,398	3.1
60 - 64	691	1.5	478	1.1	1,169	2.6
65 - 69	683	1.5	415	0.9	1,098	2.4
70 - 74	503	1.1	295	0.7	798	1.8
75 - 79	332	0.7	200	0.5	532	1.2
80 - 84	122	0.3	73	0.1	195	0.4
85 - 89	45	0.1	39	0.1	84	0.2
90 - 94	6	0.0	16	0.0	22	0.0
95+	2	0.0	4	0.0	6	0.0
Total	24,168	53.6	20,779	46.4	44,947	100.0

Source: 6

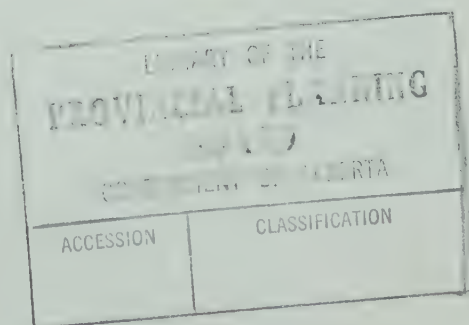


Table 10

FERTILITY

	NO. OF CHILDREN UNDER 5	NO. OF WOMEN 15 - 45	NO. OF CHILDREN PER 1,000 WOMEN 15 - 45
Alberta - 1956	149,694	237,151	631
1961	179,888	270,649	664
C. D. 12 - 1956	6,505	8,541	762
1961	7,143	8,484	842

Table 11

BIRTH RATES

	POPULATION <sup>1/</sup>	NO. OF BIRTHS <sup>2/</sup>	NO. OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 POPULATION
Alberta - 1961	1,331,944	38,914	29.2
1956	1,123,116	35,718	31.8
C. D. 12 - 1961	47,310	1,625	34.3
1956	44,974	1,581	33.8
Canada birth rate 1962, 25.3.			

Table 12

DEATH RATES

	POPULATION <sup>1/</sup>	NO. OF DEATHS <sup>2/</sup>	NO. OF DEATHS PER 1,000 POPULATION
Alberta - 1961	1,331,944	8,863	6.7
1956	1,123,116	8,255	7.4
C. D. 12 - 1961	47,310	335	7.1
1956	44,974	347	8.3
Canada death rate 1962, 7.7.			

<sup>1/</sup> Source: 5

<sup>2/</sup> Source: 4



Table 13

INFANT MORTALITY RATES

	<u>INFANT DEATHS</u>	<u>LIVE BIRTHS</u>	<u>INFANT DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS</u>
Alberta - 1961	1,044	38,914	27
1957	963	35,718	27
C. D. 12 - 1961	67	1,625	41
1957	57	1,581	39

Source: 4

Table 14 EDUCATION OF POPULATION FIVE YEARS OF AGE AND OVER

by Highest Grade Attended for C. D. 12 - 1961

	<u>TOTAL NUMBER</u>	<u>% OF THOSE ATTENDING OR NOT ATTENDING</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>
Total	47,310		25,387	21,923
Population 5 years & over	40,167		21,730	18,437
Total attending school	12,768	100.0	6,604	6,614
Kindergarten	278	2.2	135	143
Elementary 1 - 4	5,586	43.7	2,980	2,606
5+	4,327	33.9	2,194	2,133
Secondary 1 - 2	1,466	11.5	697	767
3 - 4	834	6.6	432	402
5+	132	1.0	79	53
University 1 - 2	109	0.8	60	49
3 - 4	23	0.2	17	6
Degree	13	0.1	8	5
Total not attending	27,399	100.0	15,126	12,273
No schooling	3,964	14.5	2,001	1,963
Kindergarten	28	0.1	17	11
Elementary 1 - 4	3,493	12.8	2,120	1,373
5+	9,796	35.8	5,646	4,150
Secondary 1 - 2	5,073	18.5	2,768	2,305
3 - 4	3,333	12.2	1,743	1,590
5+	676	2.5	338	338
University 1 - 2	603	2.2	218	385
3 - 4+	142	0.5	87	55
Degree	244	0.9	164	80

Source: 7

Table 15 Part I

EDUCATION BY ETHNIC ORIGIN  
OF THOSE NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL  
For C. D. 12 - 1961

ETHNIC ORIGIN	NO SCHOOLING	KINDER- GARTEN	ELEMENTARY		SECONDARY				UNIVERSITY		TOTAL
			1-4	5+	1-2	3	4	5+	Some	Degree	
British Isles	2,009	7	294	1,646	1,525	672	633	284	242	106	7,418
French	2,820		685	2,501	1,133	323	360	122	201	93	8,238
German	396	2	69	452	331	119	103	41	45	11	1,569
Italian	58		19	69	27	12	7	3	1	3	199
Jewish	2			6	2	1	1	1			13
Netherlands	79		17	73	84	21	32	9	5	7	327
Polish	371	4	249	508	177	50	58	23	23	8	1,471
Russian	45		22	55	24	2	7	4	8	1	168
Scandinavian	364	1	86	488	307	95	75	19	32	10	1,477
Ukranian	2,189	13	1,188	2,550	1,038	291	249	109	148	35	7,810
Other European	339	1	158	368	196	63	59	34	23	11	1,252
Asiatic	138		29	45	35	4	7	5	2	2	267
Indian and Eskimo	2,238		655	983	116	14	13	4	4		4,027
Others and not stated	59		22	52	78	31	31	18	11	4	306
Total	11,107	28	3,493	9,796	5,073	1,698	1,635	676	745	291	34,542

Source: 8

PERCENTAGE EDUCATION BY ETHNIC ORIGIN  
OF THOSE NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL

For C. D. 12 - 1961

Table 15 Part II

ETHNIC ORIGIN	NO SCHOOLING	KINDER-GARTEN	ELEMENTARY			SECONDARY				UNIVERSITY		TOTAL
			1-4	5+	Cumulative	1-2	3	4	5+	Some	Degree	
British Isles	27.1	0.1	4.0	22.2	53.4	20.6	9.0	8.5	3.8	3.3	1.4	100.0
French	34.2		8.3	30.4	72.9	13.7	4.0	4.4	1.5	2.4	1.1	100.0
German	25.2	0.1	4.4	28.8	58.5	21.1	7.6	6.5	2.6	3.0	0.7	100.0
Italian	29.1		9.5	34.7	73.3	13.6	6.1	3.5	1.5	0.5	1.5	100.0
Jewish	15.4			46.1	61.5	15.4	7.7	7.7	7.7			100.0
Netherlands	24.2		5.2	22.3	51.7	25.7	6.4	9.8	2.8	1.5	2.1	100.0
Polish	25.2	0.3	17.0	34.5	78.0	12.0	3.4	3.9	1.6	1.6	0.5	100.0
Russian	26.8		13.1	32.7	72.6	14.2	1.2	4.2	2.4	4.8	0.6	100.0
Scandinavian	24.6	0.1	5.8	33.0	63.5	20.8	6.4	5.1	1.3	2.2	0.7	100.0
Ukranian	28.0	0.2	15.2	32.7	76.1	13.3	3.7	3.2	1.4	1.9	0.4	100.0
Other European	27.1	0.1	12.6	29.4	69.2	15.5	5.3	4.7	2.7	1.8	0.8	100.0
Asiatic	51.7		10.9	16.8	79.4	13.0	1.5	2.6	1.9	0.8	0.8	100.0
Indian and Eskimo	55.6		16.3	24.4	96.3	2.9	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1		100.0
Others and not stated	19.3		7.2	17.0	43.5	25.5	10.1	10.1	5.9	3.6	1.3	100.0
Total	32.1	0.1	10.1	28.4	70.7	14.7	4.9	4.7	2.0	2.1	0.8	100.0



Table 16                      POPULATION IN THE LABOUR FORCE  
by sex for Alberta and C. D. 12  
1961

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>
C. D. 12			
Number in labour force	15,728	11,905	3,823
Population 15 years and over	28,215	15,595	12,620
Percentage in labour force	55.7	76.3	30.3
Alberta			
Number in labour force	491,487	363,021	128,466
Population 15 years and over	862,620	448,820	413,800
Percentage in labour force	57.0	80.9	31.0

---

Source: 9

# LABOUR FORCE, 15 YEARS AND OVER, BY OCCUPATION

Alberta and C. D. 12 - 1961

OCCUPATION	CENSUS DIVISION 12		ALBERTA TOTAL		RURAL ALBERTA <sup>1/</sup>	
	Number and Percent of Persons in Labour Force by Occupation	No. %	Number and Percent of Persons in Labour Force by Occupation	No. %	Number and Percent of Persons in Labour Force by Occupation	No. %
Managerial	728	4.63	41,691	8.52	15,912	6.42
Professional & Technical	955	6.07	46,579	9.54	15,957	6.43
Clerical	489	3.11	55,317	11.37	12,523	5.04
Sales	374	2.38	31,629	6.42	10,017	4.03
Services & Recreation	2,742	17.43	59,055	12.15	24,366	9.81
Transportation & Communication	535	3.40	28,261	5.71	12,248	4.93
Farmers & Farm Workers	7,256	46.13	104,162	21.59	100,967	40.68
Loggers, Fishermen, Trappers & Hunters	356	2.26	3,009	0.43	2,882	1.16
Miners & Related Workers	18	0.11	5,291	0.91	4,253	1.71
Craftsmen Production & Related Workers	1,375	8.74	83,449	17.26	35,049	14.12
Labourers	446	2.84	19,615	3.90	8,959	3.61
Not Stated	454	2.89	11,453	2.20	5,122	2.06
Total	15,728	100.00	478,058	100.00	248,255	100.00

Source: 9

<sup>1/</sup> Rural Alberta figures were obtained by subtracting figures for the cities of Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, and Red Deer from the provincial totals.

NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS BY WEEKS OF EMPLOYMENT

For The Year Prior to June 1961

	<u>1-13</u> <u>Weeks</u>	<u>14-26</u> <u>Weeks</u>	<u>27-39</u> <u>Weeks</u>	<u>40-52</u> <u>Weeks</u>	<u>Total</u>
Alberta					
No.	24,733	25,353	28,809	255,275	334,170
%	7.4	7.6	8.6	76.4	
C. D. 12					
No.	722	753	717	4,963	7,155
%	10.1	10.5	10.0	69.4	
Rural Alberta <sup>1/</sup>					
No.	9,865	10,397	11,819	72,382	104,463
%	9.44	9.95	11.31	69.30	100.00

---

Source: 10

<sup>1/</sup> Rural Alberta figures were obtained by subtracting figures for the cities of Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, and Red Deer from the provincial totals.

Table 19 POPULATION PROJECTIONS BY AGE GROUPS - C. D. 12

AGE GROUP	1956	1961	NUMBER CHANGE	% CHANGE	PROJECTED 1965	PROJECTED 1971	PROJECTED 1976
Under 5	6,505	7,143	1/	15.9	7,523	7,922	8,325
5 - 9	5,836	6,492	- 13	- 0.2	7,129	7,508	7,906
10 - 14	5,029	5,470	-366	- 6.3	6,083	6,680	7,035
15 - 19	4,102	4,161	-868	-17.2	4,529	5,037	5,531
20 - 24	3,555	3,110	-992	-24.2	3,154	3,433	3,818
25 - 29	2,856	2,998	-557	-15.7	2,622	2,659	2,894
30 - 34	2,910	2,748	-108	- 3.8	2,884	2,522	2,558
35 - 39	2,745	2,880	- 30	- 1.0	2,721	2,855	2,497
40 - 44	2,298	2,606	-139	- 5.1	2,733	2,582	2,709
45 - 49	1,987	2,102	-196	- 8.5	2,384	2,501	2,363
50 - 54	1,822	1,772	-215	-10.8	1,875	2,127	2,231
55 - 59	1,398	1,614	-208	-11.4	1,570	1,661	1,885
60 - 64	1,169	1,256	-142	-10.2	1,449	1,410	1,492
65 - 69	1,098	1,057	-112	- 9.6	1,135	1,310	1,275
70 - 74	798	880	-218	-19.9	847	909	1,049
75 - 79	532	570	-228	-28.6	628	605	649
80 - 84	195	300	-232	-43.6	321	354	341
85 - 90	84	123	- 72	-36.9	189	203	223
90 - 94	22	28	- 56	-66.7	41	63	68
95+	6	10	- 12	-54.5	13	19	29
Total	44,947	47,320			49,830	52,360	54,878

1/ Number change was computed by subtracting the 1956 age group from the next highest age group in 1961. (e.g. the people in the 5-9 age group in 1956 will be in the 10-14 age group in 1961 so the 1956, 5-9 age group was subtracted from the 1961, 10-14 age group) The under 5 age group had no previous total so the new under 5 age group was computed as a percentage of the previous total population.



Table 20      PERCENTAGE POPULATION BY AGE GROUP AND SEX  
for Alberta and C. D. 12  
1961

	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	<u>Alta.</u>	<u>C.D. 12</u>	<u>Alta.</u>	<u>C.D. 12</u>	<u>Alta.</u>	<u>C.D. 12</u>
-5	6.9	7.7	6.6	7.4	13.5	15.1
5 - 9	6.1	7.2	5.8	6.5	11.9	13.7
10 - 14	5.0	5.8	4.8	5.8	9.8	11.6
15 - 19	3.8	4.7	3.7	4.1	7.5	8.8
20 - 24	3.3	3.7	3.4	2.9	6.7	6.6
25 - 29	3.7	3.5	3.5	2.8	7.2	6.3
30 - 34	3.8	3.2	3.5	2.6	7.3	5.8
35 - 39	3.5	3.2	3.4	2.9	6.9	6.1
40 - 44	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.5	6.1	5.5
45 - 49	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.0	5.3	4.4
50 - 54	2.3	2.1	2.1	1.6	4.4	3.7
55 - 59	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.5	3.7	3.5
60 - 64	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.1	2.9	2.7
65 - 69	1.3	1.3	1.1	0.9	2.4	2.2
70 - 74	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.6	2.1	1.8
75 - 79	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.4	1.4	1.2
80 - 84	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7
85 - 90	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
90 - 94	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Total	<u>51.5</u>	<u>54.0</u>	<u>48.5</u>	<u>46.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Source: 5

BIBLIOGRAPHY

<u>Source Number</u>	<u>Title</u>
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3	Municipal Affairs Annual Reports.
4	Annual Reports of the Alberta Department of Public Health.
5	Census of Canada, 1961, Bulletin 1.2-2.
6	Census of Canada, 1956.
7	Census of Canada, 1961, Bulletin 1.2-10.
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